

Isaac R. Butts, the oldest printer in Boston, died Sunday evening.

The citizens of Chattanooga have subscribed \$100,000 toward the erection of a hundred-ton furnace.

The authorities of London are about to introduce the police patrol system which originated in Chicago.

The newest thing in Rhode Island is a proposition to nominate William Sprague for governor next year.

The plaza in Monterey, Mexico, is lighted by electricity, and street-cars will commence running next week.

The Pennsylvania road has given orders for six thousand cars and fifty-five engines.

Judge J. L. Caldwell, a leading member of the bar of Kentucky, fell dead of apoplexy at Shelbyville.

Jim McCullough, a troublesome citizen of Holgate, Ohio, was placed in the lock-up to get sober, when he fired the structure and burned himself to a crisp.

By an explosion of dynamite in Burryport, Wales, three girls and two men were killed, and several other persons were wounded.

A suit for an imported cattle quarantine has been purchased at Waltham, Massachusetts, by the United States cattle commission.

The business men of Chattanooga have appointed committees to arrange for a national industrial and mineral exposition in that city in 1884.

Captain Hopkins has been dismissed from the naval service for abandoning the Pensacola navy-yard when yellow fever made its appearance.

General Wolsley and ninety officers proceeded to Windsor castle, Tuesday morning, where the queen decorated them for their work in Egypt.

A dangerous lunatic, named Sanders, was arrested in London for sending a letter to Gladstone containing threats of murder.

The common council of Buffalo elected Capt. M. M. Drake to fill the unexpired term of Grover Cleveland as mayor.

Andrew Nupfer, postmaster at Woodville, Ohio, has been arrested for destroying mail-matter, and has confessed to the guilt.

W. H. Cunningham, a workman in the rolling-mills at Birmingham, Alabama, leaped head foremost into the blast furnace.

The wife of Engineer Melville, having completely regained her sanity, has been released from the asylum at Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Secretary Folger is to put before congress the question of purchasing 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. bonds in open market, and ask for instructions.

Albert Pell, M. P., has left London for the United States, to inquire into the operation of the large cattle ranches of the west.

The members of the fish exchange of Boston unanimously passed a resolution to discontinue having been ignominiously defeated by a fleet of fishermen.

Ten years' penal servitude is the sentence of William Brookshaw, who sent a threatening letter to the prince of Wales.

At his own request, Rear Admiral J. Blakely Creighton has been placed on the retired list, having been in the service over forty years.

Reports from 629 townships in Michigan show the area of seeded wheat to be 3 per cent. less than in 1881, and the condition to be 92 per cent.

Abraham Marks, an attorney, struck the opposing counsel in a New York court, and Judge Larremore sent him down for thirty days for contempt.

The Northern Pacific road has closed a \$1,000,000 bond syndicate for three million acres east of the Missouri at \$1 per acre.

The Garfield monument committee of Cleveland is meeting with every encouragement in its effort to raise \$50,000 among the Knights Templars.

Professors Soule, of the University of California, has discovered three new spots on the sun, which can be seen through a smoked glass with the naked eye.

B. S. Waldron, a plasterer in Kansas City, has enrolled a company of thirty-three men to go to the Oklahoma country with a year's provisions and pre-empt homesteads.

A glazier at Washington, in whose putty-box lodged one of the bullets fired at President Garfield by Guitauan, has contrived the board and audit to give him position as watchman.

A glut of live hogs is reported at Buffalo, where prices are declining 15 to 20 cents per day on account of extra shipments from Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

The steamship Hermoda brought to New York fifty-one sheep of the famous Rambouillet breed, imported by Mansi Corp. of Texas. Some of them are worth over \$500.

The case of Samuel Wilkeson against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for breach of contract has been dismissed, and the defendant was granted an extra allowance of \$250.

The famous Foster divorce case in New Haven has been compromised. The parties are to separate, the wife getting the two minor children and alimony to the amount of \$15,000.

John Herzer, a resident of Milwaukee, who weighed 496 pounds, was buried Tuesday. He literally choked to death, and no coffin sufficiently large to receive his remains could be obtained.

The Pullman Car company has made a rate of \$60 per day, with a single porter, for coaches used by Knights Templars in going to the conclave at San Francisco.

Mrs. Fanny Creighton, of Lithopolis, Ohio, who served three years in the penitentiary for killing her aged husband with an ax, was on Tuesday shot dead by some unknown assassin.

Five well-known business men of Arkansas have leased the state penitentiary at rates which will amount to \$45,000 a year and all incidental expenses.

Queen Victoria personally presented 370 decorations to officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in Egypt. Nearly all the members of the royal family witnessed the ceremony.

The emperor and empress of Russia were heroic enough to drive the streets of St. Petersburg last Sunday in an open sledge and review a regiment of guards.

General Thomas Reynolds was held in \$3,000 bail, in the United States court at Madison, Wisconsin, for signing the names of dead men to pension papers and drawing money thereon.

The Chicago fire department has made a successful test of a telescopic water tower, which can be raised to a height of sixty-five feet, and which will distribute water from four engines.

In declining the services of the state Penitentiaries as an escort on inauguration day, Governor-elect Pattison announces that his entry into office will not cost the people of Pennsylvania one dollar.

Fred Diebolt, a rich and influential German saloon-keeper of Cleveland, was convicted in the police court of violating the Sunday law. Judge Solders fined him \$100, and sentenced him to ten days in the workhouse.

Paris programs state that President Grey is really in a very critical condition. Political circles are discussing the succession, and the names of Gambetta, Chanzy, and Bresson are mentioned.

Thurlow Weed died in New York at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, in his 86th year. He leaves three daughters. Miss Harriet having been his constant companion for thirty years. His estate is estimated at \$1,000,000.

In the Grassy Island colliery, near Scranton, Pennsylvania, the roof of a chamber caved in shortly after a blast, precipitating hundreds of tons of rock upon three miners, two of whom were terribly mangled.

Forty feet of track belonging to the Chenango Valley road in Brown street, Syracuse, were torn up by employees of the West Shore company and a local motive ditched. Each side again has two hundred men under arms.

The Brooklyn republican general committee passed resolutions declaring that the administration had been rebuked by the electors for interfering in the politics of the state and perpetrating frauds at the Saratoga convention.

The Vermont house passed a bill to raise all state revenue by taxing corporations, but failed to concur in the prohibitory amendment. The senate refused third reading to a bill to prohibit the sale of cigars or tobacco.

In the French chambers of deputies, Duclerc announced that a grant of 300,000 francs will be asked for De Brazza, to enable him to establish twelve scientific, commercial, and hospital stations along the Congo river.

The annual report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30 were \$403,525,250, and the expenditures outside of the public debt aggregated \$257,981,439.

The late Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence, Rhode Island, who left an estate of \$2,000,000, cut off a deformed daughter with \$600 per year, but a prospect of vigorous litigation caused a compromise, in which the unfortunate girl will obtain her rights.

Near Forest City, North Carolina, two parties of mounted citizens had a live shooting-match. Barnes King shot William Suttle, who retaliated by blowing off the top of King's head with a shot-gun, when Suttle was nearly done up by John Harrell.

The city of Chattanooga recently purchased the barracks adjoining the National cemetery, but on attempting to use them as a pest-house the superintendent put an armed patrol on the grounds. The secretary of war will be asked to decide the question.

J. B. Tinsley, a well-known stock-dealer of Knoxville, Tennessee, presented at a bank in Cleveland, in that state, a note for \$2,000, purporting to be signed by his father. It was pronounced forgery and he was arrested, when he blew out his brains.

The captain and mate of the whale-boat Rainbow have been held for trial in San Francisco on charge of abandoning a sailor on an ice-floe in the Arctic ocean, after he had been wounded by the accidental discharge of the ship's gun.

The presence in Washington of ex-President Pierola gives color to the surmise that Peru will ask the United States to interpose actively in the adjustment of differences with Chili. Pierola is said to have had a conference of three hours with Blaine Monday.

The English experts who examined the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road report that between \$10,000,000 and \$18,000,000 was mysteriously dropped in the work of reorganization, and recommend formal consolidation with the Erie or a complete divorce.

The grand jury of the Third district of Utah found three indictments for polygamy under the Edmunds law out of twenty cases presented to its notice. The district attorney was unable to rid himself of two Mormons in impelling the jurors, and they are said to have given warning to witnesses.

Coal operators representing nine of the principal mines of the Massillon district have followed their rivals by yielding to the demands of the miners, but they take revenge by ordering reductions in the wholesale and retail price.

William Cromie has for two years been trustee of the Bull estate of Louisville, valued at \$2,000,000, but counsel for the heirs attempted his removal. The court decided that Cromie was guilty of neglect, especially in allowing \$47,000 in cash to lie idle, and he will probably resign his trust.

A young Englishman named Claud Lister, who had been discharged by a farmer, near Niagara Falls, fatally wounded a young son of his employer and then nearly killed himself, his reason being that his love for the lad created a desire to be always in his company.

Thomas Trotter, city marshal of Ottumwa, Iowa, arrested a burglar named Wiche, and was taking him to the station when he threw cayenne pepper in the officer's eyes and broke away. The marshal killed the crook at the first shot. A bowie-knife and burglars' keys were found on the corpse.

A band of Piegans swooped down on a party of Crow scouts, near Fort Custer, and ran off thirty ponies. In the attack which followed two Piegans warriors were killed. United States troops will be kept in motion in that region this winter, and the Canadian mounted police are working in union with them.

Miss Emma Bond, of Taylorville, Illinois, was carried into the grand jury room in a chair, her father not being allowed to accompany her. Her examination lasted nearly three hours when she was seized with a violent nervous attack, requiring the presence of her physician.

The chief engineer of the Northern Pacific road states that depredators in the Yellowstone National park will soon render it unworthy a visit. The game which followed two Piegans warriors were killed. United States troops will be kept in motion in that region this winter, and the Canadian mounted police are working in union with them.

Samuel Levear, a letter-carrier in St. Louis, who was caught robbing a lamp-post box on a route other than his own, has been sent to Chester penitentiary for three years. Ex-Governor Fletcher made a vigorous appeal for leniency, but Judge Treat said mail robberies had been too numerous for

to exact mercy in this case.

The congressional committee appointed to investigate the needs of the Mississippi river is at Memphis, and Captain John Cowdon is following in its wake. It is understood that the commissioners regard an attempt to improve the channel as needless. Examinations were made of the work of the government force at Plum point.

The commissioners of election for Tate county, Mississippi, have telegraphed to the secretary of state that the name of J. R. Chalmers appearing on the congressional tallysheet is a clerical error, and they have forwarded a corrected document. General Chalmers has applied for a mandamus, alleging fraud and concealment.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio road, President Garrett reported the gross revenue of the year at \$18,383,573,000, the net income showing a gain of \$525,000. Semi-annual dividends of 5 cents per share have been declared, and the company has a surplus fund of \$43,700,758.

Captain Nathan Appleton, of Boston who has applied for a new charter for a Cape Cod canal company, states that Count de Lesseps will be interested with him, as also General Turr, the Austrian engineer. The cut will require two years' time and cost \$3,000,000, and the estimated annual revenue therefrom is \$250,000.

Mark Gray Lyon, who spent some years in the Elgin, Ill., insane asylum for firing at Edwin Booth in a Chicago theater, is a clerk in a dry-goods store at Keokuk. He has recently written to a theatrical manager in St. Louis to know which is the best acting edition of Hamlet, and announcing that he intends to star in the small towns next week.

The warring railroads have not yet taken off the half dollar required to bring a citizen of St. Paul to Chicago, but the Milwaukee line has cut freight rates to 10 cents per hundred pounds on all classes. Manager Merrill says his road would like to close hostilities at any time, and is only fighting to protect itself.

Early on Sunday evening a man and a woman entered the yard of the deaf and dumb institute near Austin, Tex., and seized and gagged a daughter of the superintendent, Colonel John Ford. She was hurried to a jail toward the city where her abductors were frightened away by an approaching buggy, and she was restored to her parents.

During the recent iron strike the nail manufacturers of Wheeling set on foot a plan to dispense with the labor of over five thousand puddlers. Frank J. Herndon has now been sent to Pittsburgh to secure equipments for Bessemer works of the first-class, and in time each nail-mill will daily receive its allotment of steel plate, and puddled-iron will be largely a thing of the past. If the scheme succeeds, it will revolutionize the iron manufacturing business of the country.

Richard Hoffman, the Pennsylvanian who claims to have been restored by prayer from a hopelessly crippled condition, related his experience to the people of Bentleysville, Sunday filling the Presbyterian church to its utmost capacity. Standing in the pulpit he thanked God for years of misery, because it now enabled him to show a doubting world the power of the Lord. Many women in the congregation relieved their feelings by tears.

A jury at Vincennes, Indiana, convicted John Hunter of the murder of William Lentz, at a picnic last summer. The jury returned a verdict in the court-room that he had already killed three men, and would die contented if he could destroy three more. After the murder he fled to Paris, Illinois, and sent back his uncle to reconnoiter, when the latter bargained with the sheriff to surrender him for \$50.

The Rhodden building in Providence, Rhode Island, occupied by manufacturing jewelers, was filled with flames so suddenly that escape by the stairway was cut off. Twenty women and twenty men at work on the upper floor leaped from the windows. Emma Gassett and Bessie Cobb died soon after the fire. Three girls received fatal injuries, and two men had legs broken. A fireman rescued one man who hung to a telephone wire. The pecuniary loss is \$79,000.

The managers of the Vulcan steel-works, of St. Louis, threaten to close next month for a year. Steel rails have fallen from \$90 to \$45 per ton, while pig-iron has decreased only from \$28 to \$24. The works would be kept running on pig-iron at \$20; otherwise a pay-roll of \$150,000 per month will be stopped. The Pittsburgh people seem to feel that they can compete successfully with any section. It is said that the profits of the Edgar Thomson steel-works last year were \$1,000,000. The United States steel company claims to have been misrepresented in regard to closing its works in December, and holds that ore and labor must prepare themselves for a rate of \$45 per ton for rails.

Nearly a panic raged in Wall street Wednesday for two hours. Many who had purchased stocks at the opening of business flung them back upon the market, and brokers were deluged with orders to sell. Four hundred thousand shares changed hands in two hours, beating all previous records. Solid properties shares in the demoralization, but St. Paul made the main market last Wednesday drive to 99. When the excited gang learned that nothing had occurred to warrant such a decline as had been engineered prices soared upward and closed higher than on Tuesday. The transactions of the day covered 840,000 shares.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

On the application of the Second National bank of Peoria, Secretary Folger has authorized the use of United States bonds at market rates as security for public deposits, reserving the power to control the amount.

The bureau of statistics Monday reports the value of exports of domestic provisions: Tallow and dairy products during the month of October, \$4,600,042. The rate for the months ending October 31, \$78,582, against \$117,723,571 during a similar period in 1881.

At the approaching session of congress an effort is to be made to secure the passage of a bill making the 3-62 bonds of the District of Columbia receivable as security for federal bank circulation. Several members of the finance committee are said to favor the object. Prominent bankers who are supporting the measure urge that these non-taxable bonds, having a long time to run, and the principle and interest being secured by a pledge of the government, are as desirable as government bonds.

M. M. Burns, a crank residing in Woburn, Massachusetts, recently wrote to the treasury department to have a United States marshal meet him in Boston on important business. He said he was about to marry a lady who possessed several millions of dollars and he had a telegram from the instruc-

the secretary of the treasury to remit \$2,000 to this order for wedding expenses. He was sent to the insane asylum.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Indian Commissioner Price is informed by Judge Edmunds, chairman of the Sioux commission, that about two thousand Yankton and Ojibwa Indians, at Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, have agreed to separate reservations of limited proportions. The Indians at Rosebud agency had previously agreed to separate reservations, and as the Sioux nation is estimated to contain more than half the Sioux nation, the work of the commissioner is practically accomplished. The object of the commission in having the Indians agree to select separate reservations is to concentrate all the Indians in order that the other half may be thrown open to the public. The Indians have not yet located their intended reservations and Congress will be called upon to pay them for the land they surrender.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The blank agency division of the postoffice department has so far furnished to 500 postoffices of the fourth class which are enclosed in envelopes, and are receiving registering stamps, and ink and pad, leaving to be supplied about 9,500 offices. Of this number 2,500 can not be furnished this year, the appropriation for this object not being sufficient to cover the cost of each outfit at \$4.30. The delay of the contract in furnishing the articles has prevented the department supplying this outfit as rapidly as it was hoped. Postmaster General Howe, in his report, will recommend that uniform cancellations be supplied to all postoffices in the country.

PATENT FEES.

Secretary Teller will not, in his annual report recommend a reduction in the cost of obtaining a patent. He is persuaded to this course, it is said, from the fact that the patent laws are now the most liberal of any country in the world. England it costs \$1,000 to obtain a fourteen-year patent; in Germany, over \$600; in Russia, about \$400, and in Canada, \$140; while here it costs but \$35 for a seventeen-year patent. It is not thought by the secretary that the patent law, as it now stands, is so liberal as to be a hardship. He thinks that a reduction in fees would materially increase the number of patents taken out or stimulate invention, as the small fee is now within the reach of all. He thinks that the large number of patents issued from this source is an argument in favor of a reduction unless it can be shown that the fees bear heavily upon deserving inventors.

POSTAL MATTERS.

An important departure in the policy of the post-office department will be inaugurated on Jan. 1, next. It consists in transferring to the blank agency division, which is now a part of the general delivery division, postmaster general, the purchase of all supplies in the first and second class postoffices of the country. As at present conducted, a postmaster at one of these offices purchases stamps, ink, and pad, and the postmaster general selects such styles and tints as may please his fancy, and sends his bill to the department, where it is paid. It is thought by supplying these offices with such material as they may need, and have their own clerks and mail carriers, that a saving of 25 per cent. over the present cost, can be effected. With this object in view, prominent postmasters from all sections of the country have been requested to assemble here, when they will be questioned as to the quantity of paper and postoffice books will be discussed.

THE GARFIELD FAIR.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Garfield Monument Fair association, it was decided to extend invitations to the president and members of his cabinet, to the general of the army, and other distinguished persons, to be present and participate in the opening ceremonies. The managers of the fair have proceeded, so far as the capital is concerned, on the principle of taking what is offered, and giving nothing in exchange. The property of using the capitol for a fair is considered a good deal in a quiet way, but the board of directors have proceeded to occupy all the space allotted to them and some space that was not allotted. They attempt to charge a fee to close the grounds to the public on account of the operations of the carpenters, who are putting up the platforms and frames for the display of goods. Senator Miller, of New York, was a victim of this policy, and was refused admittance, although he was passed through, and presently all effort to keep people out of the rotunda was rescinded.

ARMY EDUCATION.

The annual report of Chaplin Mullins, in charge of education in the army, has reached the secretary of war. It shows that 105 military posts and camps are supplied with libraries, and that the schools therein attended during the year by 1,500 enlisted men and 1,700 children. At 32 posts there are no teachers. At 147 posts and camps there are libraries, with a total of 45,700 volumes, being 2½ volumes for every soldier and man in the garrisons, the number of books circulated per month is 22,858, being an average of 1½ volumes per man per month. A large number of papers and periodicals are also received and placed to close the ranks, and to which the average daily attendance numbers 4,375. The report recommends the passage by congress of a bill authorizing the employment of 150 teachers with rank and pay of commissary sergeants, \$34 per month and 2½ volumes for every soldier and man. Chaplain Mullins joins in the recommendation of several officers that the system of compulsory education be enforced among a certain class of men.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Gen. Wright, chief of engineers, in his annual report to the secretary of war recommends the expenditure of the amounts here set apart for the improvement of the river June 30, 1884: For the improvement of the western rivers and harbors, the Mississippi river between the Illinois and Ohio rivers, \$1,000,000; appropriation asked for the improvement of the Ohio river works now progressing and beginning new work below Foster's island, removing snags from the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri to Vicksburg, \$170,000; removing snags from the Mississippi river \$108,000; for a snag boom and dam at the mouth of the Ohio, survey of the Missouri mouth to Fort Benton, Montana, \$50,000; improvement of the Missouri mouth to Sioux City, \$1,000,000; estimated amount required to complete the extension of the Mississippi river from the Mississippi from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids, \$750,000; from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Illinois river, \$500,000; reservoirs upon the headwaters of the Mississippi, \$500,000; improvements of the Ohio river, \$1,000,000; harbor, \$100,000; Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee bay, \$300,000; Wisconsin river \$500,000; Chicago harbor, \$250,000; Illinois river, \$225,000; Michigan City, Ind., harbor, \$300,000; Cleveland harbor, \$100,000.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Respecting the adjustments of withdrawal of lands for the benefit of the Northern Pacific railway under the grant of July 2, 1864, Secretary Teller has directed the commissioner of the general land office to conform to the line of route as definitely located by the survey of 1871, and in accordance with maps of the definite location filed in 1881 and 1882, upon which the road is constructed from the boundary line between Dakota and Montana to the last crossing of the Gros Ventre river, and the portions of the road that have been definitely located without material deviation from the line of the general route, and where the road has been constructed. The purpose is to permit the adjustment of the line of route to the line of the constructed portion of the road. This order will carry out the direction of the president in approving the recommendation of the interior department that such portions of the Northern Pacific railway as have been constructed in accordance with the law be accepted, and that patents be issued for lands earned. It appears that the maps for definite location show but a slight divergence from former maps, except where the line of the Gros Ventre river is shown, and a deviation in Montana, and this deviation was authorized by law.

A PENSIONS DECISION.

Assistant Secretary Joslyn, of the interior department, has refused to rescind a rule made last spring, to the effect that attorneys in cases involving claims against the government must be directly employed by the pensioners, or had permission from the pensioners to draw. The power of attorney given by a pensioner to his attorney contains a consent to the payment of some fee to him. Under this agreement and the rules of the office, it has become common for a claim attorney to get a lot of claims and then sell them out to another attorney. It was decided last spring that this practice was wrong, and that henceforth when an attorney was substituted in this way it was required that he should present the consent of his client before drawing any fees. The reason why the rule was made is that a pensioner might be deceived by an attorney as to what he should represent him. It was not deemed right that a pensioner who had employed one attorney should be made over to another without having something to say about it. Recently an attorney here bought out the business of a firm, but after the sale he was allowed to go back and deliver the goods. They prevented the delivery of their mails to their successor, and then he attempted on the powers of attorney which he had bought to collect his fees but was met by the rule made last spring. Mr. Joslyn declined to change the rule. It worked an undoubted hardship in this case, but it was a good rule and served a useful purpose.

THE TREASURY—A GOOD SHOWING.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the treasury shows that the receipts of government revenue exclusive of the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were \$403,925,250, and the expenditures, exclusive of the redemption of the public debt, \$277,981,439; that 17,134,196 legal-tender notes representing \$77,077,001 were issued during the year, and that the destruction, and others issued in the place thereof.

The total tonnage of the country having documents outstanding at the close of the year was 4,461,165 tons, in 24,305 vessels. The number of vessels built was 3,971; tonnage, 282,275 tons.

The comptroller of the currency has compiled its annual tables, showing the amount of United States bonds held by the national banks and private bankers on the 1st of November, 1883, and also showing the amount and distribution of the coin and paper currency of the country at the same date. The national bank circulation, for gold and silver coins, for circulation and for public deposits and other purposes, \$396,538,400 of interest-bearing bonds of the United States. This is nearly \$50,000,000 less than the amount held by national banks on Nov. 1, 1882, and \$77,000,000 less than for the corresponding date in 1881. Banking associations other than national hold these bonds as follows: State banks in 21 states, \$8,739,172; trust companies in 12 states, \$10,934,812; savings banks in 12 states, \$1,000,000. The increase during the past year a decrease of about \$2,000,000 in the amount held by state banks and trust companies, and an increase of nearly \$27,000,000 in the amounts held by savings banks. The amount of the geographical divisions by these associations in 1883 was as follows: Eastern states, \$42,667,248; middle states, \$197,135,239; southern states \$208,330; western states, \$5,369,414; Pacific states, \$30,000,175; total, \$234,660,430. These banks have purchased the bonds of the United States, and the officers of the different states which have been forwarded by them to the comptroller. The interest-bearing funded debt of the United States was on Nov. 1st last \$1,021,021,000. The amount of gold held by the national banks, state banks and savings banks at the nearest corresponding date that could be ascertained was \$676,639,357, which amount is not greatly below the amount of the gold received since bearing debt. Similar facts have been ascertained from the returns made by state banks, savings banks, and private bankers to the treasury department for the purposes of taxation showing that the banks and banking associations of the United States and national banks, held an average amount of United States bonds during the six months ending May 21 last as follows: Savings banks \$242,628,782; state banks and trust companies \$1,000,000; national banks \$1,570,745. The amount of bonds given in the return to the commissioner of internal revenue, which is the amount invested in United States bonds and may include the premium as well as the principal of the bonds, is \$1,616,000 more than obtained from the returns to state officers. The difference is small and the amounts obtained from one source serve to corroborate the general accuracy of the returns obtained from the other sources. As to the distribution of coin and paper currency, the comptroller says: From Nov. 1, 1881, to Nov. 1, 1882, the production of gold by the mines of the United States is estimated at \$43,742,621 and the amount of gold exported from the country was \$1,000,000. Gold imported has been \$36,132,536. The difference, \$7,246,485, is the increase during the year. The director of the mint estimates that \$3,700,000 of this amount has been used in the purchase of gold for the purpose of increasing the stock of gold remaining in the country and available for circulation. The total excess of imports of gold over exports from the date of resumption to Nov. 1, 1882, has been \$161,311,578, and the total gold product of the mine of the United States for the same period is estimated to have been \$147,609,021. This is the first year since 1879 during which the exportation of gold has exceeded the importation. During the last two years the exportation of gold has exceeded the imports have, however, slightly exceeded the exports. The amount of standard silver dollars coined during the year has been \$27,657,174, and the total amount coined up to Nov. 1, 1882, is \$1,000,000. The law of Feb. 28, 1875, authorizing their coinage, has been \$128,329,880. The amount of gold coin held by the banks Jan. 1, 1879, was \$46,000,000, and on Nov. 1, 1882, \$112,000,000. The amount of silver coin held by these institutions at the same dates respectively, \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000, and of currency \$167,000,000 and \$134,000,000.—The gold coin held by the treasury on Jan. 1, 1879, was \$112,000,000, and on Nov. 1, 1882, \$112,000,000. The amount of currency, \$32,000,000 and \$123,000,000, and of currency \$14,000,000 and \$23,000,000, making an aggregate amount of coin and currency held by the banks and treasury of \$532,447,475.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the sixth day of April in the year A. D. 1880, executed by Alonzo Spaulding, and Amanda Spaulding his wife, of the township of Woodhill, county of Shiawassee, Michigan, to Charles Townsend, of Jackson county, Mich., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Shiawassee, in Liber 4 of mortgages, on page 600, on the twenty-fourth day of September in the year A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m. And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Charles Townsend to the undersigned, the said assignment bearing date the twelfth day of October, in the year 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Shiawassee, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year 1882, in Liber 20 of mortgages, on page 392, and the same is now owned by her. And whereas, the amount due on the said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of three hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents of principal and interest, (and the further sum of twenty-five dollars and eighty cents of costs and charges) and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt thereon, and the undersigned being authorized by a part thereof, whereby the power of sale has become operative: Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage, the power of sale, and the authority of the statute in such behalf provided, by the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to wit: On the fourth day of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied as follows, to-wit: The south (½) of the south-east quarter (¼) and the south (½) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section (36) of township thirty-six (36) N. range 10 E. containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land more or less, all in the township of Woodhill, county of Shiawassee, Michigan.

Dated November 21th, A. D. 1882.

AMANDA SPAULDING.

Assignee.

Jerome Eddy.

In the November number of Wallace's Monthly the editor has an article on Jerome Eddy and his sire Napoleon, which contains an analysis of the breeding of these two horses, which will be found of interest to horsemen. The editor says :

The performance of the young stallion Jerome Eddy in 2:16½ at Buffalo may be classed among the sensational trotting events of the year. This is especially so when his performance is considered in connection with his breeding, for the two together have attracted the attention of our most intelligent breeders all over the country. He was foaled April 20, 1875, is 15½ high hands, is a good bay and in fair stud condition, and weighs from 1150 to 1200 pounds. He toes out a little with his off fore foot, and for this reason he is kept carefully bootied, as a matter of protection from accident. His owners say that if he is properly shod he never strikes himself. He seems to have been born a trotter, for when only a year old he was led to the halter half a mile in 1:32½ and he full mile in 3:14. That he is dead game there can be no doubt, notwithstanding he has not been in the hands of an expert like Alden Goldsmith or John Turner. We have never seen him, but from the description of most competent judges he is, with the exception of toeing out a little with his right fore foot, one of the most perfect trotters in form and action that has yet been introduced. We have but little doubt that this fellow can wipe out Smuggler's 2:15½ next year, and if it were not for the gratification of the ambition of his owners in that direction we would protest against his ever being put on the course again. All his power should be reserved for the stud. On the side of his dam his pedigree is very short, but it means something. It reads "Dad Fanny Mapes, by Alexander Abdallah," and here it stops. There may be something valuable beyond this, but we have never been able to find it.

His sire, Louis Napoleon, was by the great Volunteer, and out of Hattie Wood the dam of the very fast mare Gazelle Idol, etc., by Henry Clay. His granddam was by a horse called Terror, son of Eclipse, by Long's Eclipse that was a son of American Eclipse. The great granddam was by Cock of the Rock, brother in blood to American Eclipse. The horse, Louis Napoleon, was bred by Gabriel Wood, of Orange county, N. Y., and when about two months old was purchased by Chas. Bakeman along with his dam—George B. Alley bought him from Mr. Bakeman and put him in Carill Burr's hands, and he showed a very fine gait and great speed. When four years old Mr. Burr drove him on his four mile track 39 feet over a mile and very slow, with 85 pounds more weight, in 2:36, which was equal to about 2:30 on a good track and with regular weight. Messrs. Dewey & Stewart bought him in 1872, since which time he has been doing excellent service in the stud. His speed was quite fully developed. The speed of his sire, Volunteer, was quite fully developed, he having trotted to wagon in about 2:31, and the speed old Hambletonian may be safely taken as equal to about a 2:35 gait. The speed of Henry Clay was developed. Jerome Eddy was by a grandson and out of a granddaughter of Hambletonian and they representing the best individuals of the family. This is a solid inheritance with no new gaws about it and should make him probably the very best stock horse in the world."

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Lower; Nov., 92½¢@93¢; Dec., 92½¢@93¢; the year, 92½¢@93¢.

CORN.—Higher; November, 67½¢@68½¢; the year, 66½¢@67½¢; Jan., 54½¢@55½¢; OATS.—Higher; November, 35½¢@36½¢; Dec., 35½¢@36½¢; the year, 34½¢@35½¢.

RYE.—Firm; November 57½¢@58½¢; the year, 57¢.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork lower; Nov., 10.85¢@10.95¢; Dec., 10.75¢@10.85¢; the year, 10.75¢@10.85¢.

BUTTER.—Steady; No. 1 Western sold at \$10.50@10.55; Dec., \$10.35@10.55; the year, \$10.50@10.55.

CATTLE.—Market firm. We quote: Fancy heavy export steers..... \$6.00@6.40 Choice fat steers..... 5.30@5.75 Good do..... 5.00@5.25 Medium grade steers..... 4.25@4.75 Fair to medium steers..... 3.00@4.40 HOGS.—Market firm. Sales ranged from \$6.00@6.35 for light packing and shipping; \$6.20@6.45 for heavy packing, and from \$6.55@6.70 for fair to choice smooth heavy shipping lots.

BUTTER.—Steady and firm. We quote: Choice to Fancy Creamery at 53½¢ to 59¢; Country to good do., Western, lower; No. 1 Dairy, 54¢ to 59¢; common do., 53¢@56¢; Lard—packed, 15½¢; packing tuck at 12½¢; Grease, 9½¢.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT.—Lower; November, 93½¢; December, 94½¢; January, 94½¢; No. 3, 77½¢.

CORN.—Higher at 67¢ for No. 2. OATS.—Firm; No. 1 White, 30½¢. RYE.—Higher; No. 1, 34½¢. BARLEY.—Lower at 74¢ for No. 2.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT.—Higher; No. 2 Red Nov., 60½¢@61¢; December, 64½¢@65½¢; Jan., 60½¢.

CORN.—Higher; November, 68½¢@69½¢; the year, 68½¢@69½¢; Jan., 49½¢@50½¢. OATS.—Higher; No. 2 heavy, 32½¢; No. 1, 33½¢@34½¢; the year 33½¢@34½¢. RYE.—Lower at 67½¢.

BARLEY.—Steady at 50¢@50¢.

PROVISIONS.—Pork lower at \$18.00. Dry Salt Meats quiet at \$7.00, 9.75, 10.00. Bacon \$11.25. Hogs—13.00, 13.12½. Lard lower at \$11.25.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR.—Quiet; Western Superfine, \$3.50@3.60; do. extra, \$4.25@4.75; Family, \$4.37@4.50. WHEAT.—Western, lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and No. 1, \$1.00@1.05; December, \$1.00½@1.06½; January, \$1.00½@1.08½. CORN.—Western higher; Mixed Spot and November, 80¢@85¢; December, 64½¢@66¢.

OATS.—Higher; Western White, 30¢@31¢; Mixed do. 40¢@42¢. RYE.—Higher;